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**Chang**

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(54) **AUTOMATIC BANDWIDTH ADJUSTMENT  
IN A PASSIVE OPTICAL NETWORK**

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H04B 10/10

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **370/468; 370/412; 370/493;**  
398/25; 398/27; 398/71; 398/99; 398/168;  
398/54

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398/70-71, 168, 27, 51, 54, 59-60, 99;  
370/468, 322, 409, 411-413, 417, 442;  
709/230

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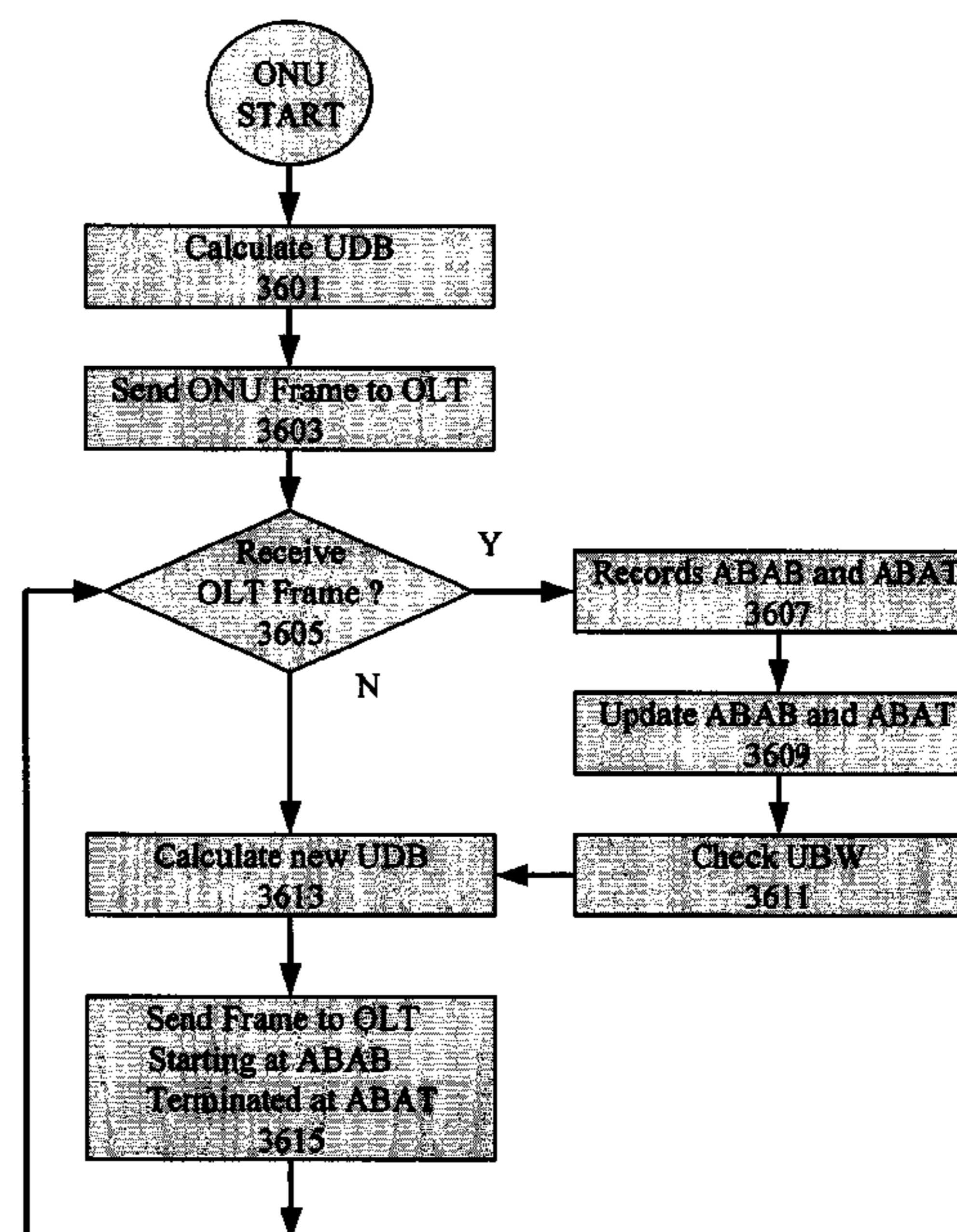
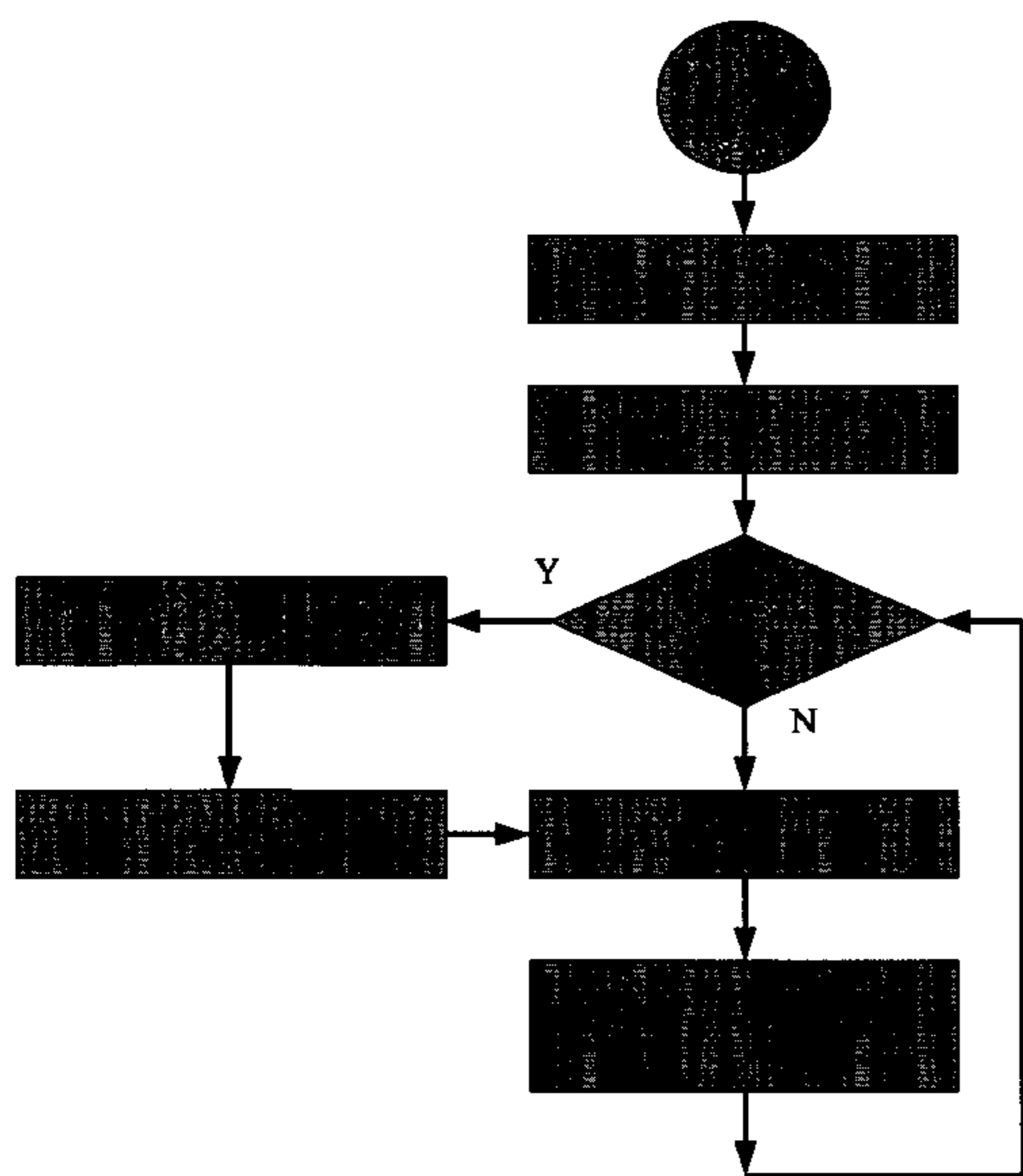
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*Primary Examiner*—Kinfe-Michael Negash

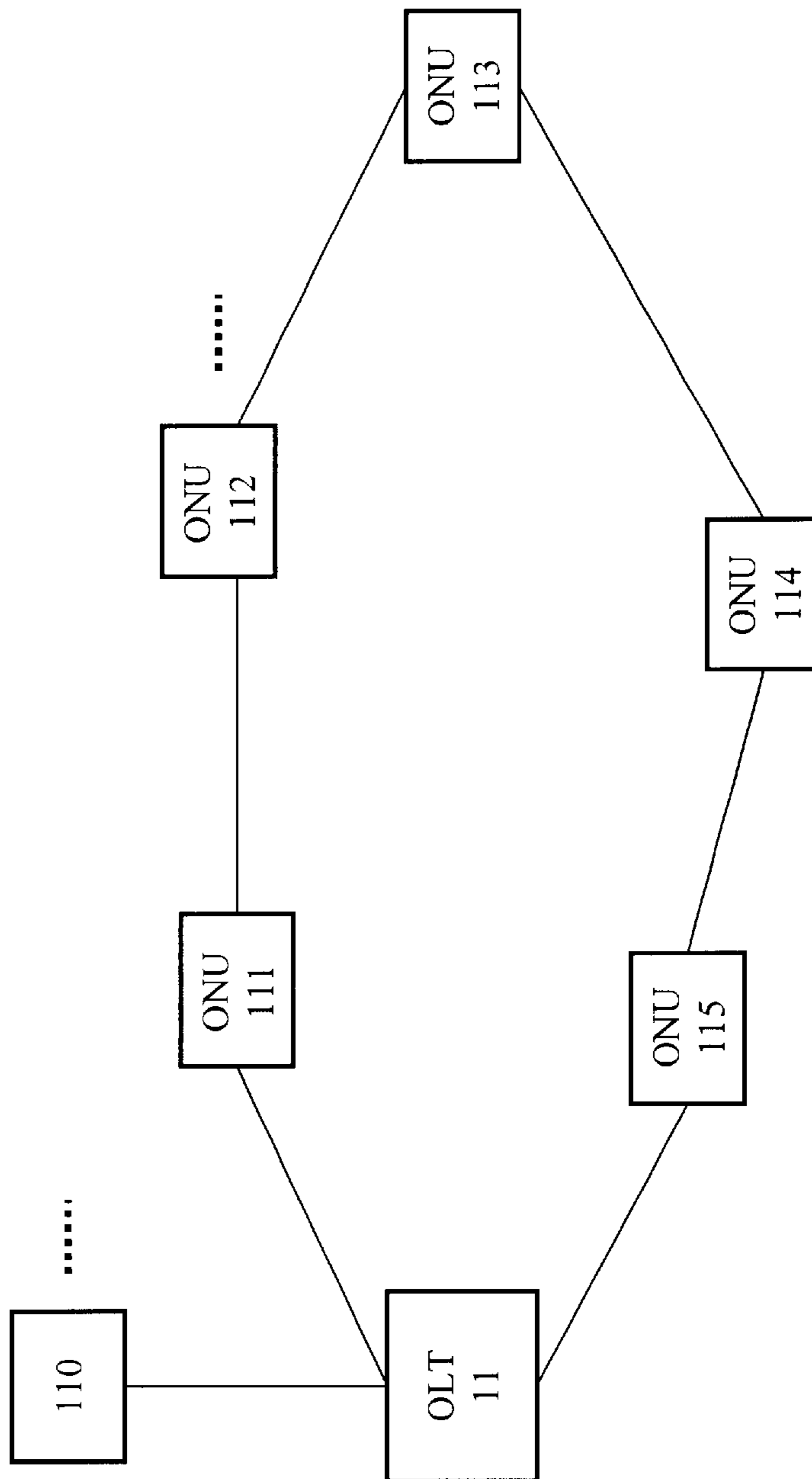
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides an automatic bandwidth adjustment method and system in a passive optical network (PON) comprising an optical line terminal (OLT) connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONUs). A particular embodiment of the method according to the invention comprises the steps of transmitting data between at least one of the ONUs and the OLT, detecting if there is any undelivered data in the data being transmitted, queuing the undelivered data in an undelivered data block (UDB) in an upstream frame of the ONU, informing the OLT of the undelivered data using the undelivered data block (UDB), reading the UDB, adjusting bandwidth of the ONU according to the UDB, informing the ONU whether the PON is busy using an unused bandwidth block (UBW), and rejecting a new transmission request between the ONU and the OLT if the PON is busy or unavailable.

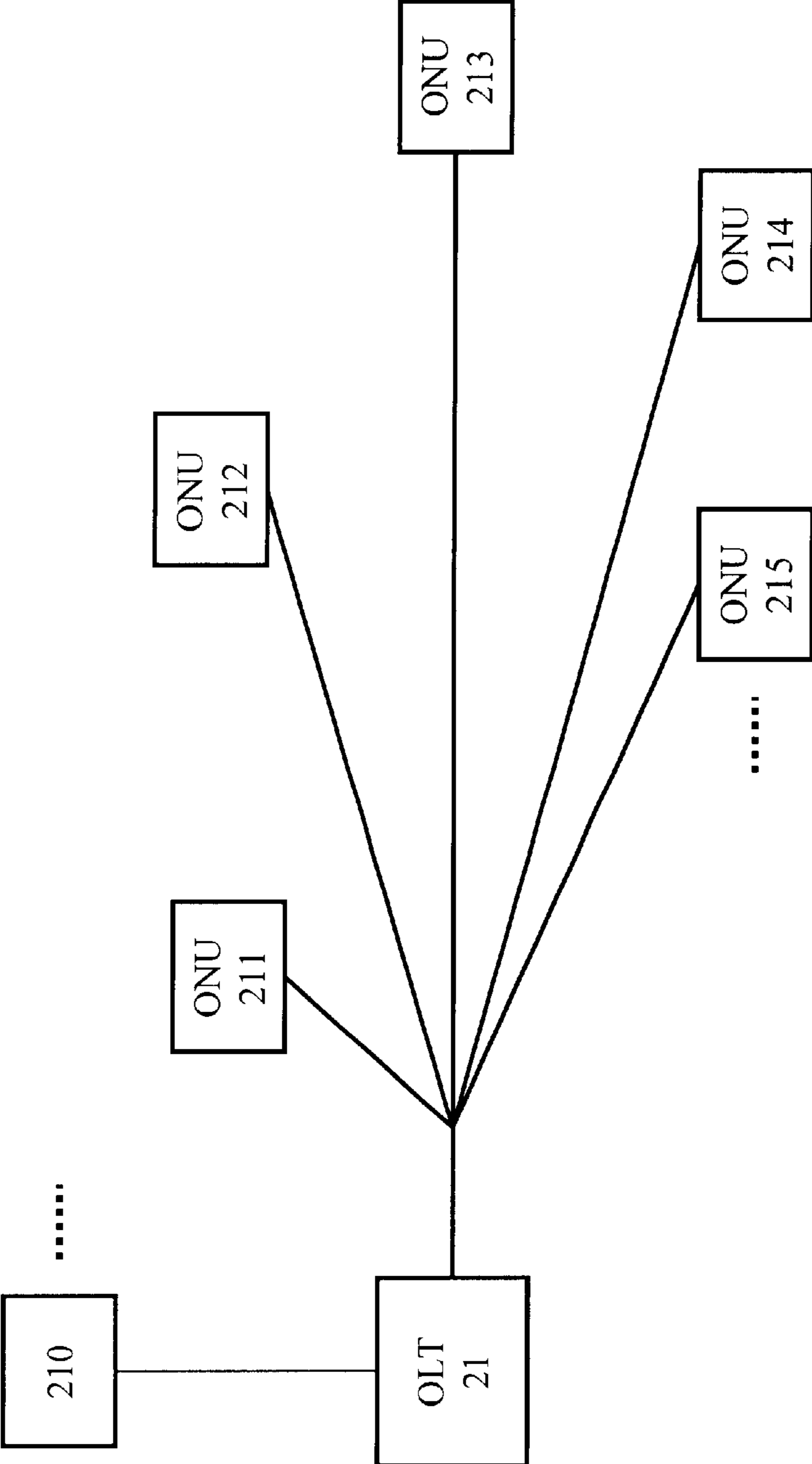
**20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**



**FIG. 1**  
**(Prior Art)**



**FIG. 2**  
**(Prior Art)**



**FIG. 3**  
**(Prior Art)**

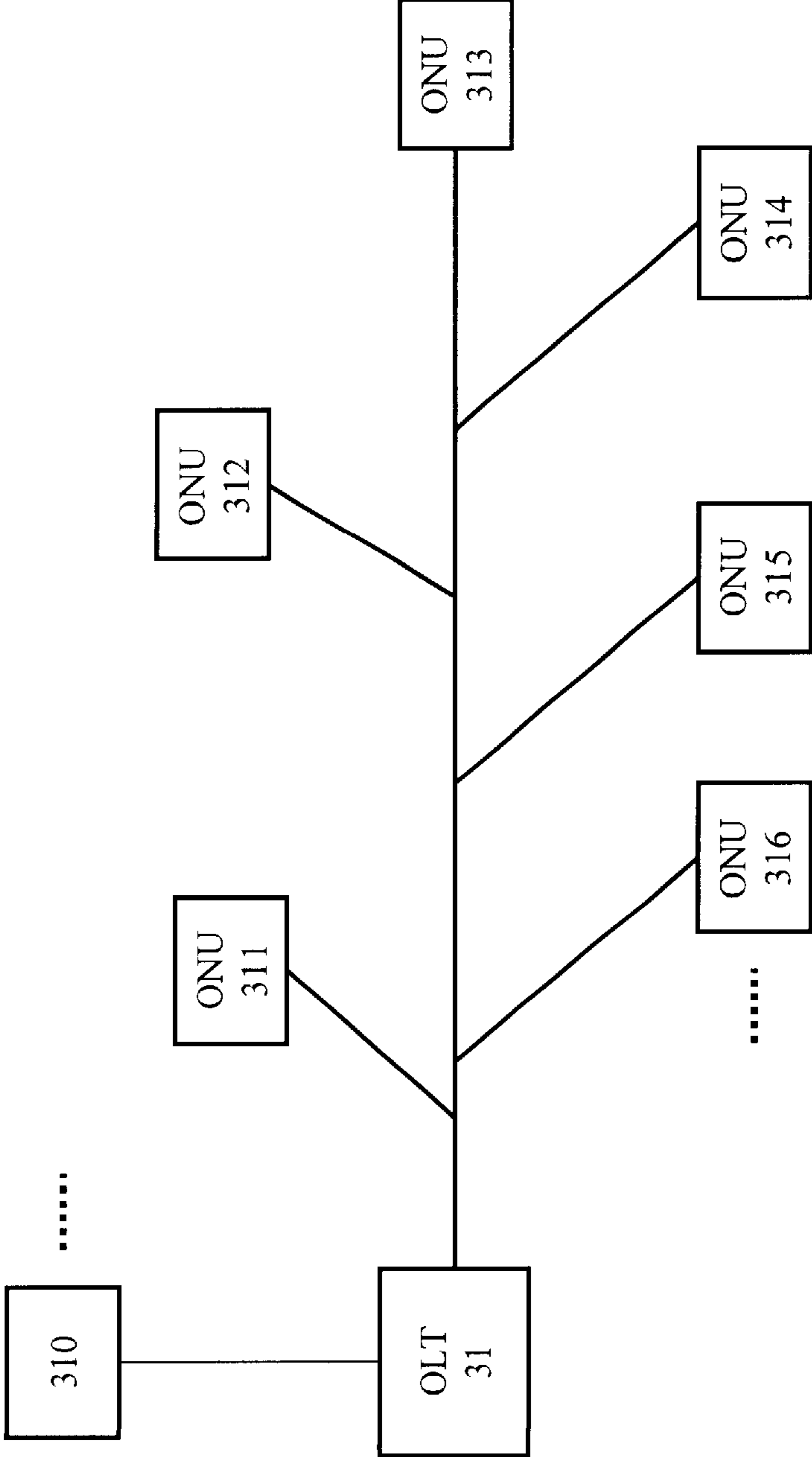


FIG. 4

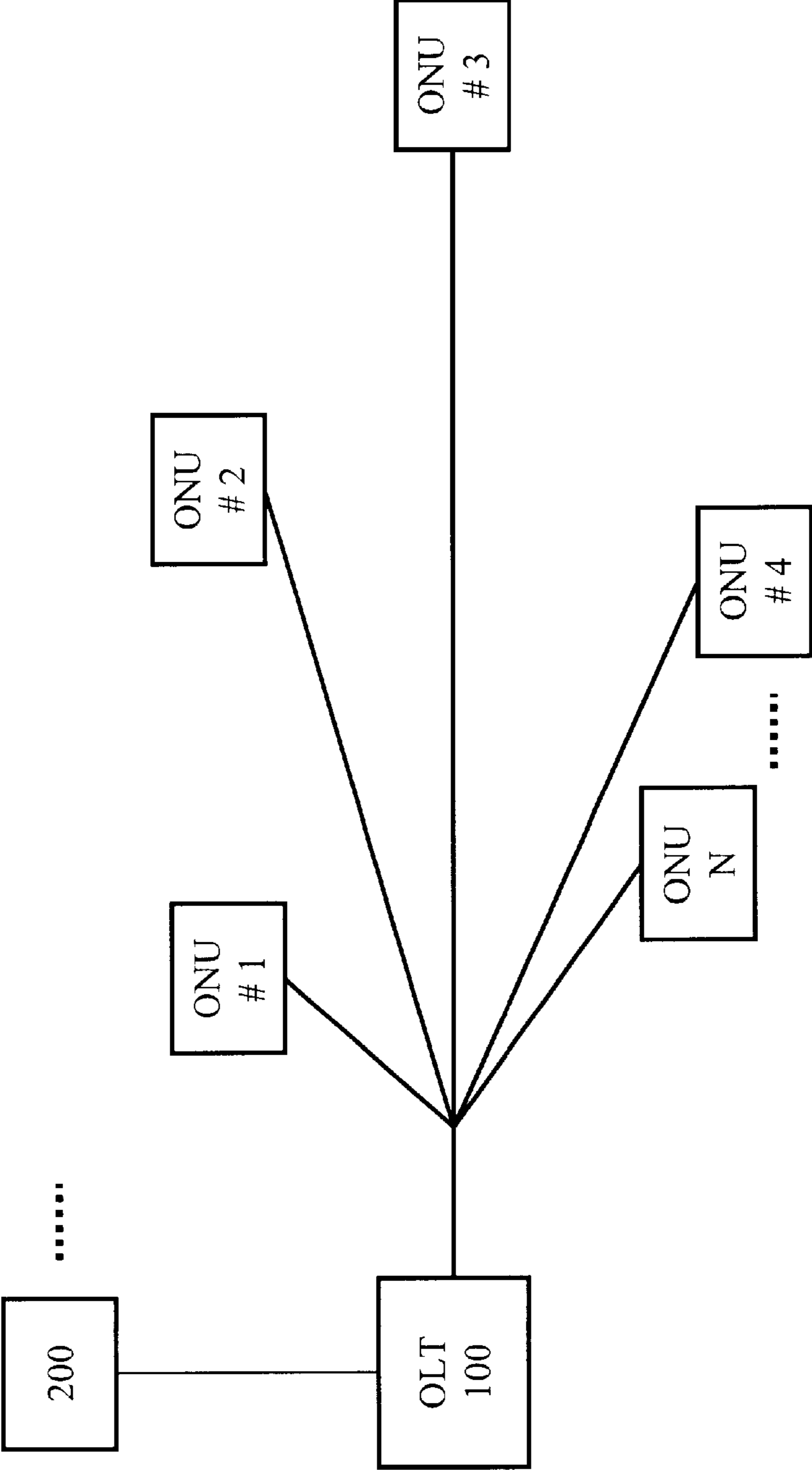


FIG. 5

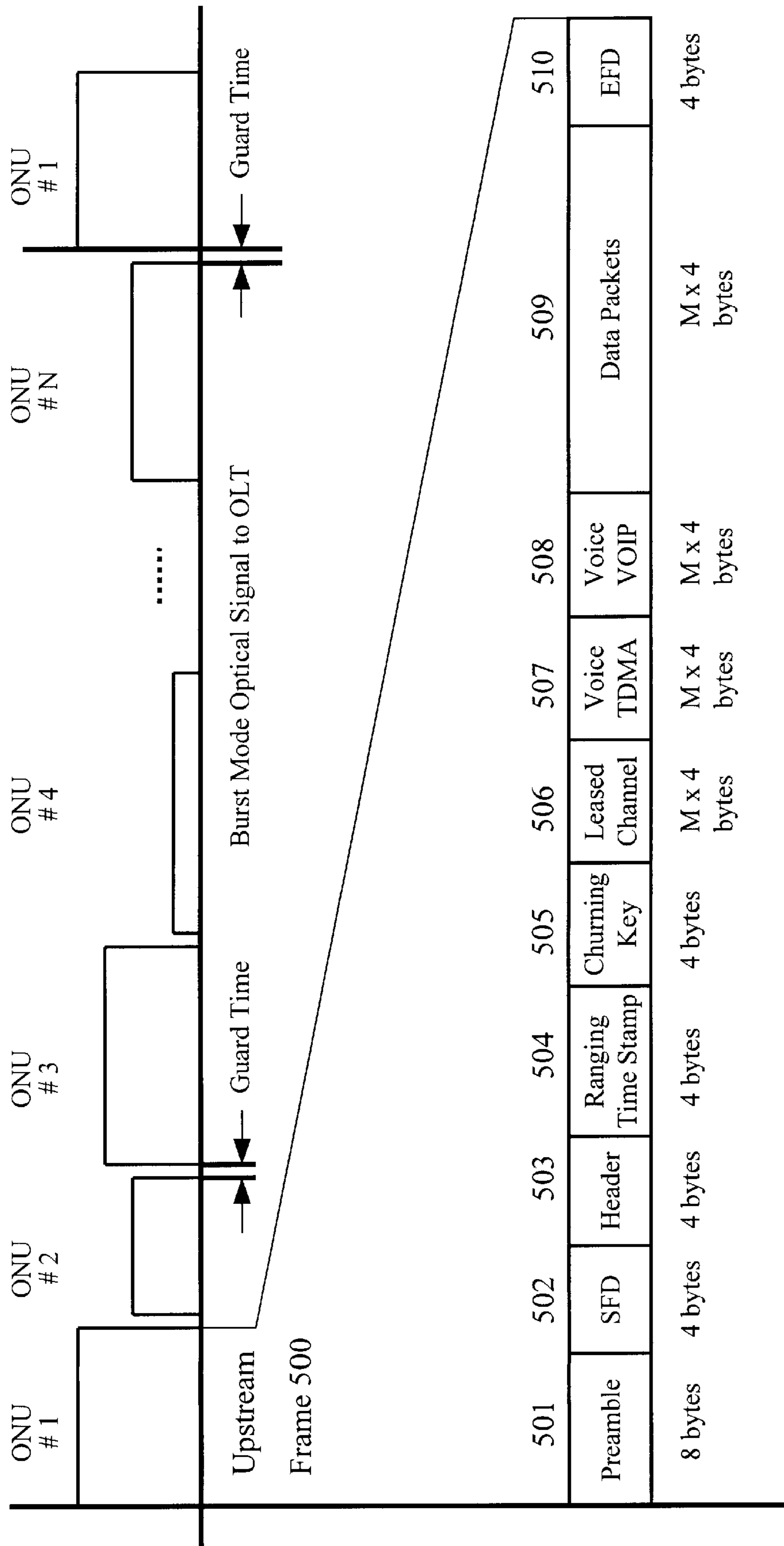


FIG. 6

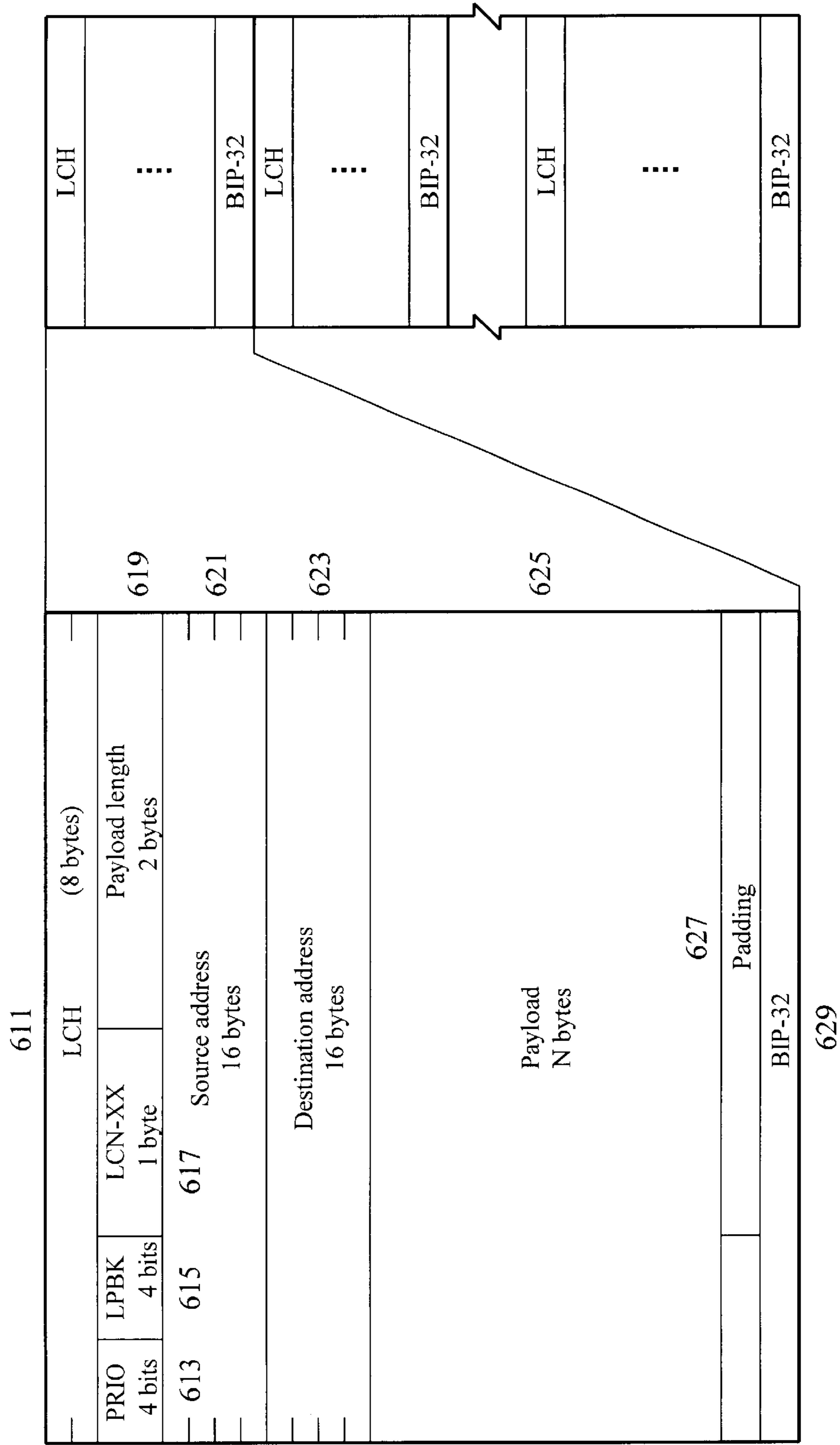




FIG. 7

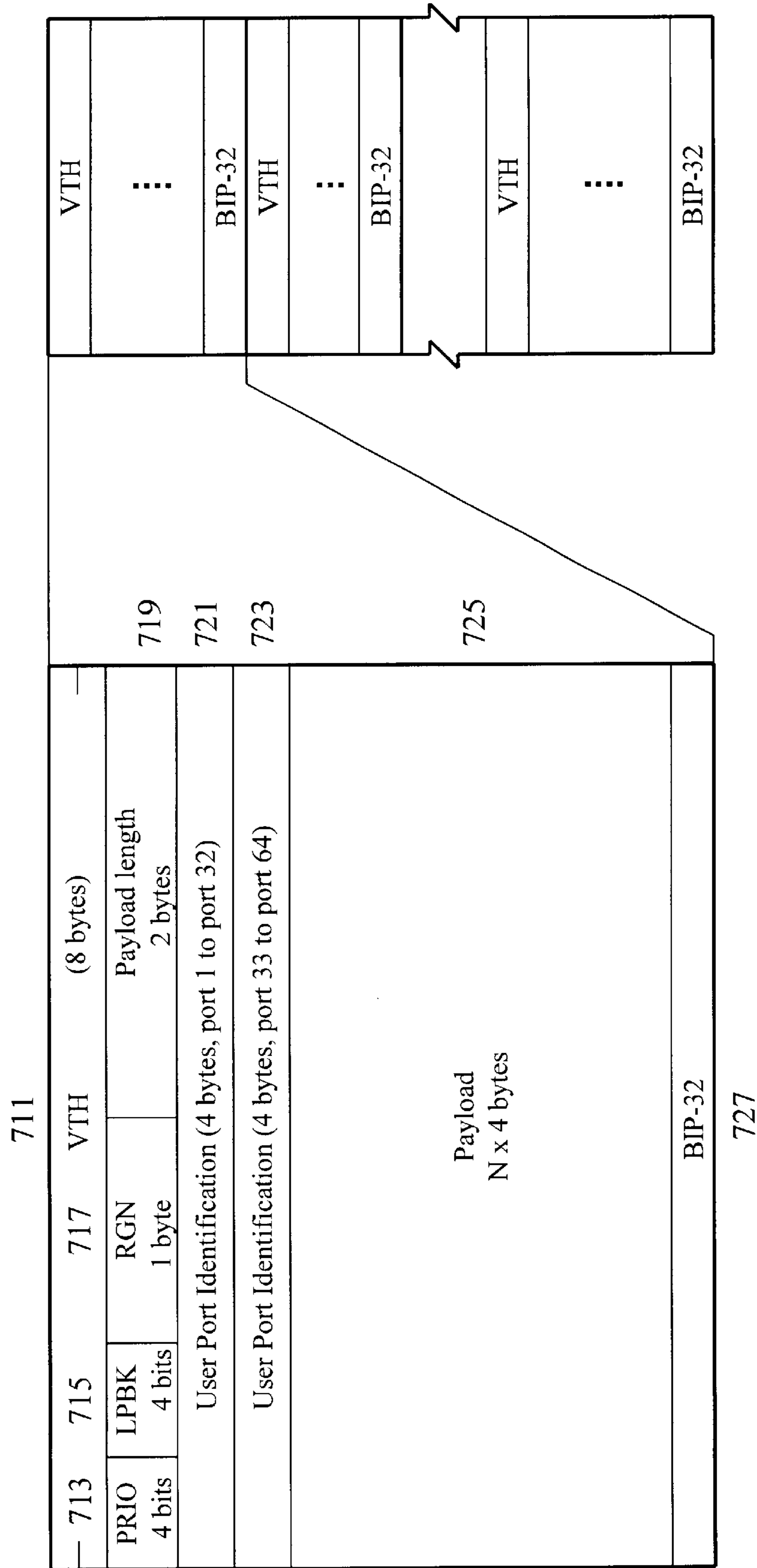




FIG. 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	b0
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	b0

User Port Identification 721

User Port Identification 723



FIG. 10

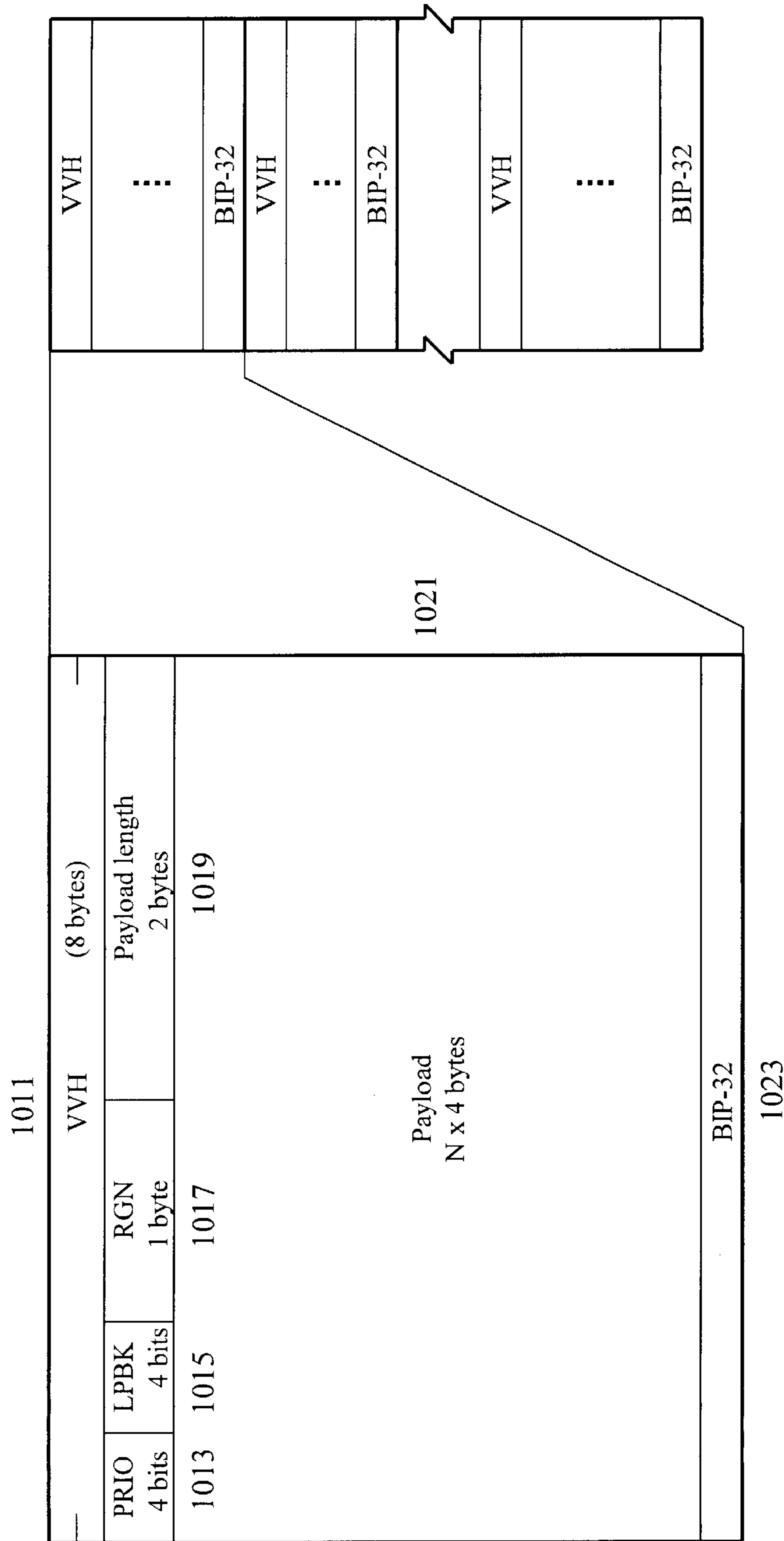


FIG. 11

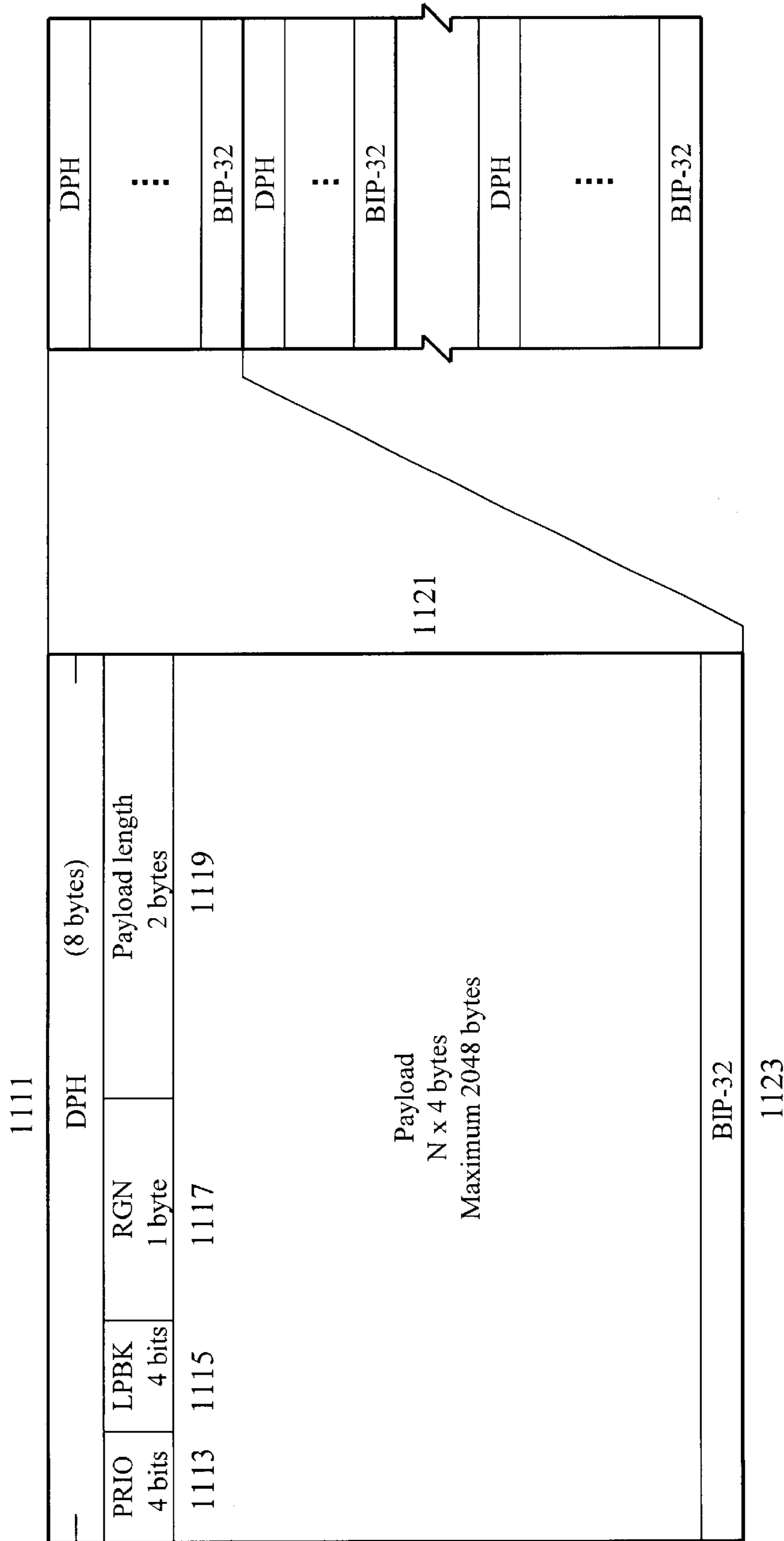


FIG. 12

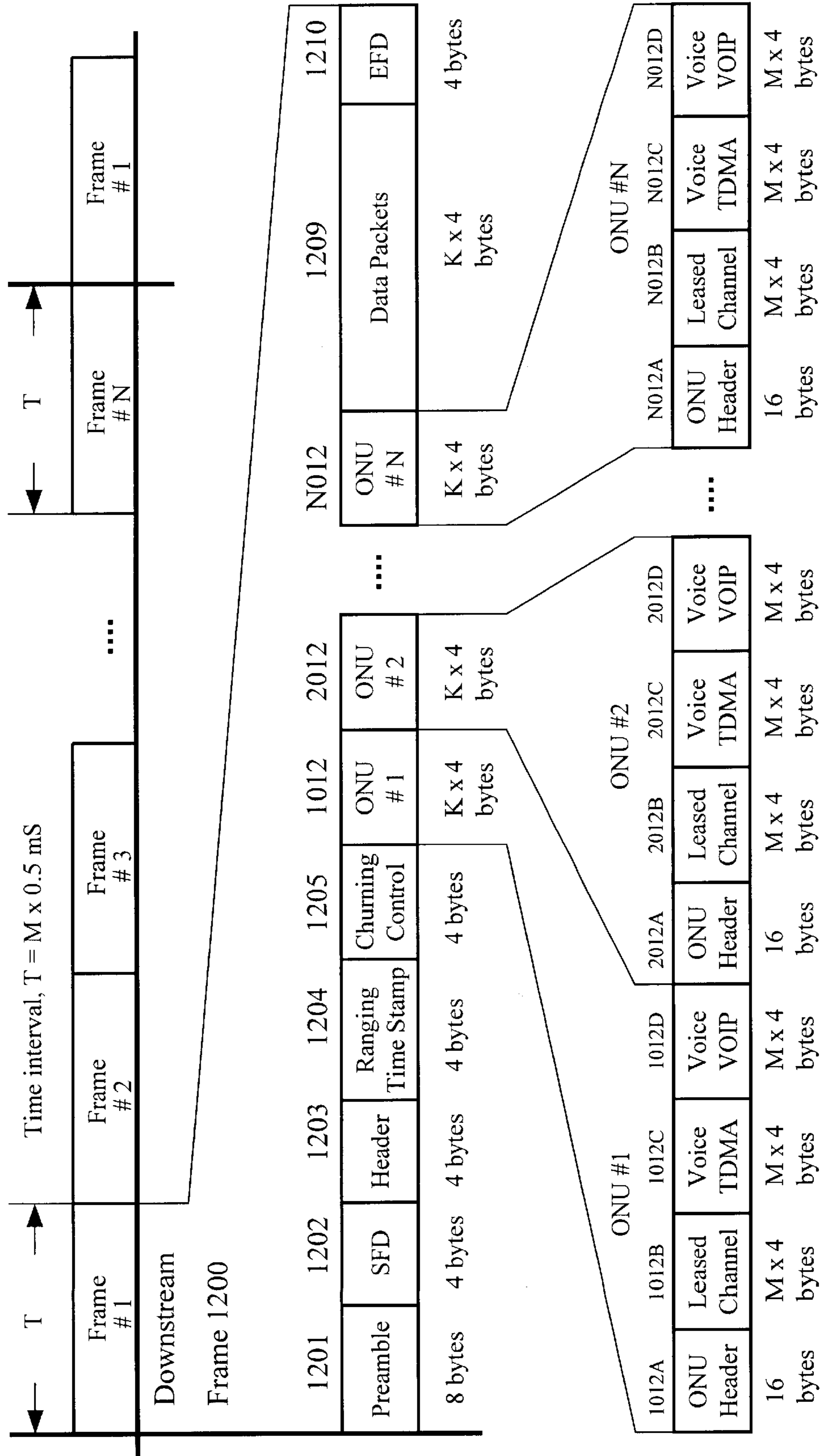


FIG. 13

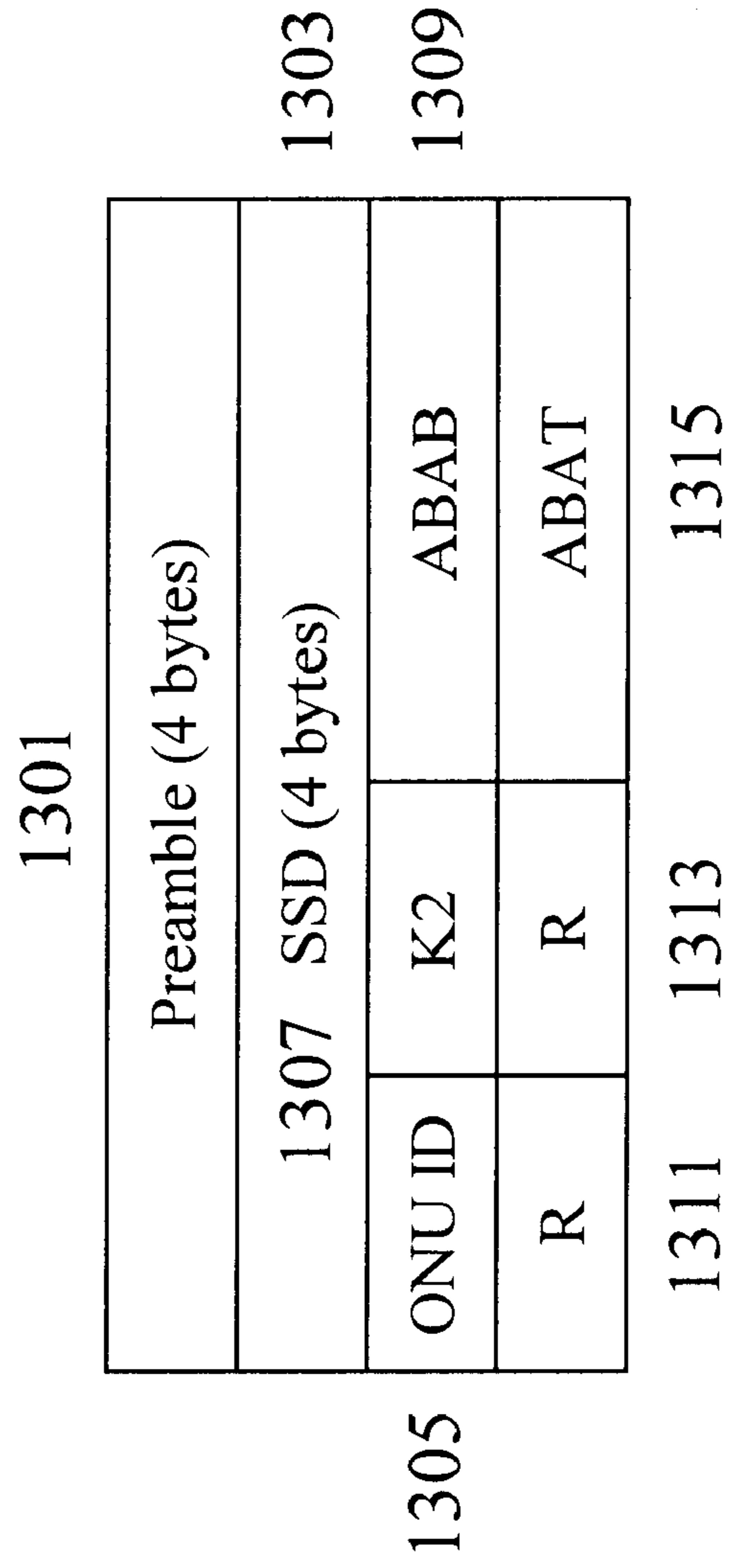
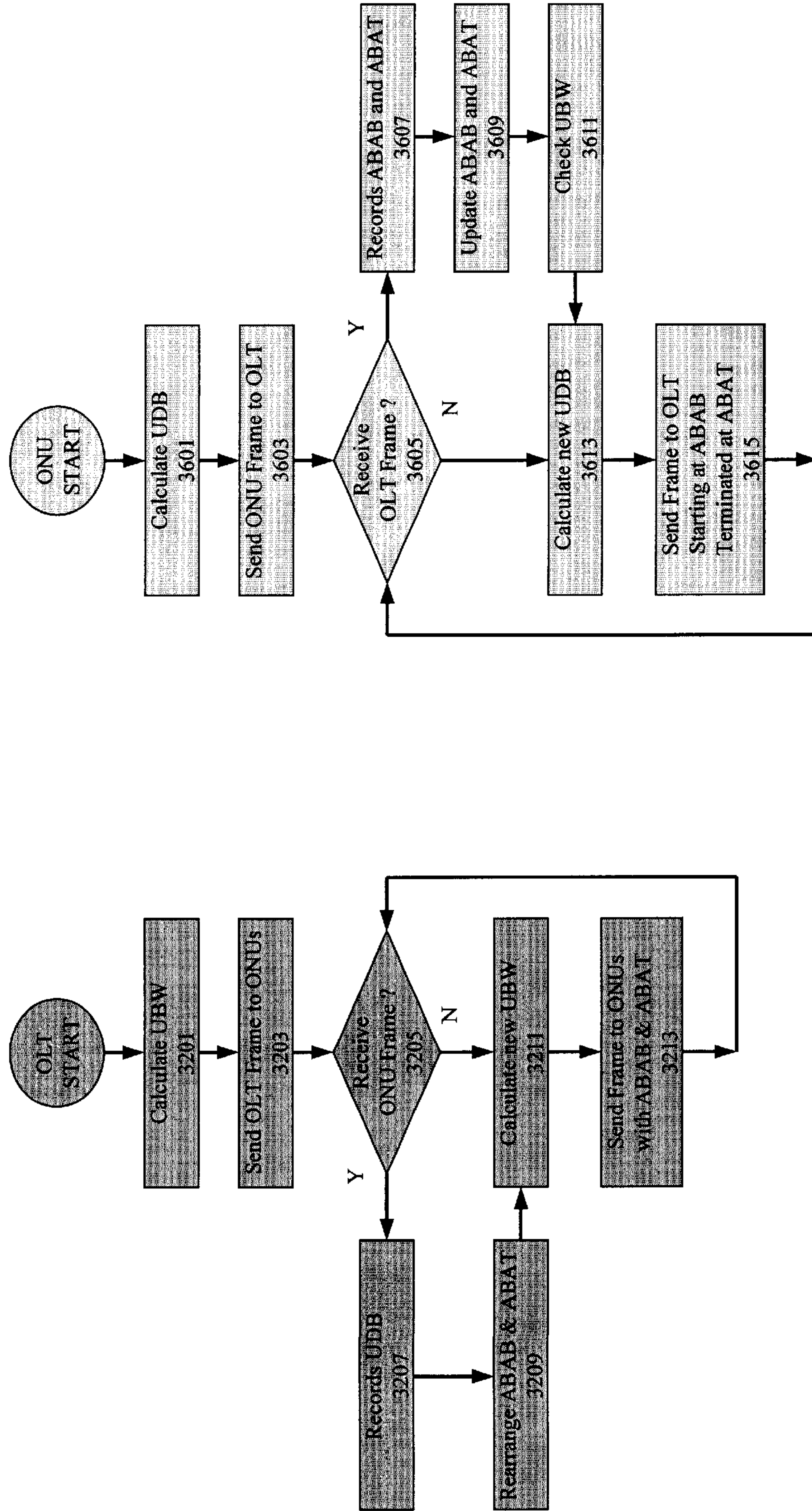




FIG. 14





## AUTOMATIC BANDWIDTH ADJUSTMENT IN A PASSIVE OPTICAL NETWORK

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application relates to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/792,309 filed on Feb. 23, 2001 and entitled "IP PACKETIZED FRAME FORMAT IN A PASSIVE OPTICAL NETWORK" which is incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to optical networks and, more particularly, to the automatic bandwidth adjustment in a passive optical network (PON) with optical network units or ONUs.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

A passive optical network or PON is an optical network that does not employ, or reduces the use of, active devices such as lasers, regenerators and amplifiers. A PON includes an optical line terminal (OLT), located at the central office (CO) or cable headend, connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONUs). Because of the reduction in the number of active devices, the optical network can improve performance and become more cost-effective in operation and maintenance.

A PON can employ a tree, bus or ring architecture in connecting the single OLT with the ONUs. FIG. 1 is a block diagram generally illustrating a PON with an OLT 11 connected to a plurality of ONUs in a ring structure, including at least ONUs 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115. FIG. 2 is a block diagram generally illustrating a PON with an OLT 21 connected to a plurality of ONUs in a tree architecture, including at least ONUs 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215. FIG. 3 is a block diagram generally illustrating a PON with an OLT 31 connected to a plurality of ONUs in a bus architecture, including at least ONUs 311, 312, 313, 314, 315 and 316. Data travels upstream when the data are transmitted from the ONUs to the OLT. Data travels downstream when the data are transmitted from the OLT to the ONUs. The OLT can also be connected to another optical or non-optical network, e.g., the Internet or an Internet protocol (IP) network. Note that IP is a widely used protocol in the art that specifies the format of packets (also called datagrams in IP network) and the associated addressing scheme. A packet is a piece of a message transmitted over a packet-switching network (such as an IP network) where the packet includes the destination address in addition to the data, and each packet in the network is transmitted individually (which can follow different routes) to its corresponding destination.

As data traffic increases or decreases due to the size and type of data being transmitted in the PON, bandwidth utilization and efficiency may suffer. There is therefore a general need in the art for a PON that allows automatic bandwidth adjustment in optimizing bandwidth usage and thereby improving bandwidth efficiency.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an automatic bandwidth adjustment method and system in a passive optical network (PON) comprising an optical line terminal (OLT) connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONUs). A particular embodiment of the method according to the invention comprises the steps of transmitting data between at least one of the ONUs and the OLT, detecting if there is any undelivered

data in the data being transmitted, queuing the undelivered data in an undelivered data block (UDB) in an upstream frame of the ONU, informing the OLT of the undelivered data using the undelivered data block (UDB), reading the UDB, adjusting bandwidth of the ONU according to the UDB, informing the ONU whether the PON is busy/unavailable using an unused bandwidth block (UBW), and rejecting a new service transmission request (such as a video on demand (VOD) request) between the ONU and the OLT if the PON is busy or unavailable.

A further embodiment of the method according to the invention comprises the steps of calculating the unused bandwidth (UBW) and informing the ONUs of the UBW, sending an Downstream frame to the ONUs, and determining if an ONU frame (for each of the ONUs) is received at the OLT. If it is determined that an ONU frame is received at the OLT, the UDB is recorded at the OLT, recalculating an automatic bandwidth adjustment beginning (ABAB) and an automatic bandwidth adjustment terminating (ABAT), and calculating a new UBW for each received ONU frame. If an ONU frame is not received at the OLT, a new UBW is calculated for each ONU frame not received at the OLT. The Downstream frame with the recalculated ABAB and ABAT is sent to each of the ONUs.

At the ONUs, the UDB is calculated, and the ONU frames are transmitted to the OLT. At each of the ONUs, it is then determined whether a downstream frame is received. If the Downstream frame is received, each of the ONUs records the recalculated ABAB and ABAT from the received Downstream frame, updates the ABAB and ABAT, checks the UBW for deciding to accept (or not) a new transmission, and calculates a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames. If it is determined that the downstream frame is not received, a new UDB is calculated for each of the transmitted ONU frames. The ONU frames are then transmitted to the OLT with the updated ABAB and ABAT.

With the automatic bandwidth adjustment method and system according to the invention, a PON, through its OLT, can advantageously control the bandwidth for each of the ONUs in the PON and accordingly optimize the overall bandwidth utilization therein.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other advantages and features of the invention will become more apparent from the detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention given below with reference to the accompanying drawings, not necessarily drawn to scale, in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram generally illustrating a passive optical network (PON) in the art with a ring architecture;

FIG. 2 is a diagram generally illustrating a passive optical network (PON) in the art with a tree architecture;

FIG. 3 is a diagram generally illustrating a passive optical network (PON) in the art with a bus architecture;

FIG. 4 is a diagram generally illustrating a PON using a data frame with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary leased channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary voice TDMA channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;



FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating the relationship between the bit position and the port number in the user port identification fields of an exemplary voice TDMA channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary data structure of an exemplary voice TDMA channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary voice VOIP channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary upstream data packet channel for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary downstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention;

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating an optical network unit (ONU) header for a downstream data frame in a PON automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention; and

FIG. 14 is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary embodiment of the method for the automatic bandwidth adjustment in a PON according to the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 4 is a block diagram that generally illustrates a passive optical network (PON) with an optical line terminal (OLT) 100 connected to an Internet protocol (IP) network 200. The optical line terminal (OLT) 100 is connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONU 1, 2, 3, 4, . . . and N, N being an integer) in a ring, bus or tree architecture. FIG. 4 particularly shows the PON in a tree architecture. The method and system according to the invention are not limited to a PON with a tree architecture, and can nonetheless be used in a PON with any type of architecture in general, including the ring- and bus-type architectures. The invention is herein described in conjunction with the PON shown in FIG. 4. Note that the invention can also be used in conjunction with the PON described in the related U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/792,309 filed on Feb. 23, 2001 and entitled "IP PACKETIZED FRAME FORMAT IN A PASSIVE OPTICAL NETWORK" which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an upstream frame 500 for carrying data or information upstream from the ONU 1 to the OLT 100 in accordance with the invention. The upstream frame format for the other ONUs (ONU 2, 3, 4, . . . and N) is generally the same as the upstream frame 500 for ONU 1. According to an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the upstream frames, each frame carrying data for each of the ONUs, travel in succession and separated by a guard time between two frames. In the present embodiment, the upstream frames travel to the OLT 100 in a burst mode, a data transmission mode in which the data are sent faster than normal.

The upstream frame 500 comprises ten fields, including an upstream preamble 501, an upstream start frame delimiter (SFD) 502, an upstream header 503, an upstream ranging time stamp 504, a churning key 505, a leased channel 506, a voice time division multiple access (TDMA) channel 507, a voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) channel 508, an

upstream data packet channel 509, and an upstream end frame delimiter (EFD) 510.

In the automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention, the safety guard time is calculated on a double-word (DW), or 32-bit, basis, i.e., the safety guard time between two consecutive ONUs is calculated in the number of DWs.

In accordance with the invention, the preamble 501 contains 8 bytes (64 bits) of alternating 1s and 0s (AA, AA, AA, AA, AA, AA, AA, AA in hexadecimal) that alert the ONUs to the coming upstream frame 500 and enables the synchronization of its timing. The SFD 502, at 4 bytes, is used as a frame alignment signal to indicate the start of the upstream frame 500.

The header 503 is used for the system control of the PON that identifies the ONU 1 from which the data are being transmitted and specifies the undelivered data block (UDB) and, consequently, the unused bandwidth available for the PON. The header 503 contains three fields, including an ONU identifier, at 1 byte, that indicates the ONU number on the PON, another byte K1 used for the protection switch function for the PON, and an undelivered data block (UDB), at 2 bytes, for the automatic bandwidth adjustment in the PON.

The ranging time stamp 504 (4 bytes) is used to return the ranging time clock sent from the OLT 100. The ONU 1, for example, copies the ranging time clock received from the OLT 100 and stores it into the OLT ranging time stamp 504 for the ONU 1. In accordance with the invention, the OLT 100 calculates the timing difference (i.e., the round trip time) between the receiving time, the ranging time stamp received from the ONU 1, and the time of the ranging time stamp for adjusting the safety guard time between two ONUs, e.g., the ONUs 1 and 2. The ranging time stamp 504 can also be used for automatic bandwidth adjustment.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention, as data are transmitted between at least one of the ONUs and the OLT 100, the PON determines if there is any undelivered data in the data block being transmitted, and queues the undelivered data in the undelivered data block (UDB) in an upstream frame 500 of the ONU. The OLT 100 is informed of the undelivered data using the UDB. As the UDB is read in the PON, the bandwidth of the ONU is adjusted according to the UDB. The ONU is informed whether the PON is busy/unavailable using an unused bandwidth block (UBW). A new transmission service request (such as a video on demand (VOD) request) between the ONU and the OLT 100 is rejected if the PON is busy or unavailable. VOD is an interactive multimedia system that functions like cable television, the difference being that an end user or customer can select a movie from a large video database. Individual customers in an area are able to watch different programs when they wish to, making the system a realization of the video rental shop brought into the home.

The churning key 505 (4 bytes) is used for performing the churning function of the PON. Churning refers to the encryption of transmission channels in the art. The leased channel 506 is an M×4-byte field (M being an integer), which is used to transport data, such as time division multiplexing (TDM) or IP data to the OLT 100 or the IP network 200. A leased channel or leased line is a generally permanent and constantly active connection between two points set up by a telecommunications common carrier, e.g., a T-1, T-3, DS1, E1, DS3 or E3 channel for accessing the Internet. A T-1 channel (sometimes referred to as a DS1



channel) is a dedicated telephone connection supporting transmission data rates of generally 1.544 megabits per second (Mbps). A T-3 channel (sometimes referred to as a DS3 channel) is a dedicated telephone connection supporting transmission data rates of generally 44.736 Mbps. An E-1 channel is a dedicated telephone connection supporting transmission data rates of generally 2.048 Mbps. An E-3 channel is a dedicated telephone connection supporting transmission data rates of generally 34.368 Mbps.

The voice TDMA channel **507**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used to transport local call voice data packets to the OLT **100**. Time division multiple access or TDMA is a technology for delivering digital wireless service using time division multiplexing or TDM. TDMA works by dividing a radio frequency into time slots and allocating the slots to multiple calls (such as local calls), thereby allowing a single frequency to support multiple, and generally simultaneous data channels.

The voice VOIP channel **508**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field, is used to transport long distance call data packets to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) or the IP network **200**. PSTN refers to the international telephone system based on copper wires carrying analog voice data. Voice over Internet protocol or VOIP is a type of Internet telephony (i.e., an Internet telephony application over the Internet protocol), which is a category of hardware and software that enable end users to use the Internet as the transmission medium for telephone calls.

The upstream data packet channel **509**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used to transport the data packets with lower priority (such as computer data files or image pictures) over the IP network **200**. The end frame delimiter (EFD) **510**, a 4-byte field (9E, 9E, 9E and 9E in hexadecimal) is used as a frame termination signal to indicate the end of the upstream frame **500**.

The leased channel **506**, voice TDMA channel **507**, voice VOIP channel **508** and the upstream data packet channel **509** are described in further detail below in conjunction with FIGS. 6–11.

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary leased channel **506** for the upstream frame **500** in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention. The leased channel **506** is an  $M \times 4$ -byte field ( $M$  being an integer), which is used to transport data, such as time division multiplexing (TDM) or IP data to the OLT **100** or the IP network **200**. The leased channel **506** comprises a plurality of fields including the leased channel header (LCH) **611**, the priority (PRIO) **613**, the loopback (LPBK) **615**, the LCN **617**, the payload length **619**, the source address **621**, the destination address **623**, the payload **625**, the padding **627** and the bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **629**.

The LCH **611**, an 8-byte field, indicates the start of the leased channel **506**. The PRIO **613**, a 4-bit field, defines the priority level and the payload type of the data packets with respect to data traffic flow. A value of 0 for the PRIO **613** indicates the lowest priority. A value of 15 (or F in hexadecimal) indicates the highest priority. For instance, the priority value for the leased channel **506** is 14, for the voice TDMA channel **507** is 13, for the voice VOIP channel **508** is 12, for image data is 11. Data files can be at a lower priority level.

The LPBK **615**, a 4-bit field, defines the loopback function of the leased channel **506**. The LCN **617**, a 1-byte field, is a reserved channel. The payload length **619**, a 2-byte field, defines the total payload length of the leased channel **506**. The payload length **619** does not include padding **627** and the bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **629**.

The source address **621**, a 16-byte IP address, identifies the original source of the data being transmitted. The destination address **623**, also a 16-byte IP address, identifies the final destination of the data being transmitted, e.g., the IP network **200**. If source routing is used, the destination address **623** includes the IP address of the next entity to which the data are being transmitted, e.g., the OLT **100**, the ONUs, the IP network, other OLT and ONUs of another PON.

The payload **625**, an  $N$ -byte field ( $N$  being an integer), includes the payload of the TDM data packets. If the TDM payload comes from an asynchronous network (such as an asynchronous transfer mode or ATM network), the total payload length could be  $(N \times 4) + y$  bytes ( $y = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) so that the padding data are needed to make the data packets at  $N \times 4$  bytes. Padding is used for filling in unused space, where the padding **627** is used to meet the requirement at  $N \times 4$  bytes for the field of the payload length **625**. ATM is a network technology based on transferring data in cells or packets of a fixed size, where ATM creates a fixed channel or route between two points whenever data transfer begins.

The bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **629**, a 4-byte field, is used for monitoring the bit error ratio (BER) on the transmission link for transporting the data. Parity checking is the use of parity bits to check that the data have been transmitted accurately. The parity bit (e.g., BIP-32) is added to every data unit being transmitted. Each of the bits of the BIP-32 is the result of an exclusive-or (XOR) operation of all the same position bits in all the payload fields which include the padding bytes in the padding **627** prior to scrambling.

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary voice TDMA channel **507** for an upstream data frame in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention. The voice TDMA channel **507**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used for transporting the local call voice data packets to the OLT **100**. The voice TDMA channel **507** comprises a plurality of fields including the voice TDMA header (VTH) **711**, the priority (PRIO) **713**, the loopback (LPBK) **715**, the residential gateway number (RGN) **717**, the payload length **719**, the user port identifications **721** and **723**, the payload **725** and the bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **727**.

The VTH **711**, an 8-byte field, indicates the start of the voice TDMA channel **507**. The PRIO, a 4-bit field, defines the priority level of the data packets with respect to data traffic flow. The LPBK **715**, a 4-bit field, defines the loopback function for the data packets of the voice TDMA channel **507**.

The RGN **717**, a 1-byte field, identifies the residential gateway connected to a particular ONU. A gateway is a combination of hardware and software that links two different types of networks, i.e., the PON and the particular ONU at the residence of an end user. The payload length **719**, a 2-byte field, defines the total payload length for the data packets of the voice TDMA channel **507**. The payload length **719** includes payload only, not the bytes of the BIP-32.

The user port identifications **721** and **723**, having a total of 4 bytes, identify the corresponding user port of one voice group of the Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP). MGCP is a protocol that controls gateways of the VOIP on external call control elements. MGCP assumes a call control architecture where the call control intelligence is outside the gateways and handled by external call control elements. A port identifies an end user or subscriber's voice channel that



corresponds to a telephone number of that end user or subscriber. FIG. 8 is a diagram that illustrates the relationship between the bit position and the port number in the user port identifications **721** and **723** where the first received bit (b7) of the first received byte is port number **1**.

The payload **725**, a field of  $N \times 4$ -bytes where  $N$  is an integer, contains the voice data packets of the voice TDMA channel **507**. The voice data packets are sequentially arranged in the field of the payload **725** from user port **1** to port **64** according to the logical level of the corresponding bit positions for the user ports. If the logical level of the bit position is 1, then the voice data packets are put in the field of the payload **725**. If the logical level of the bit position is 0, then there is no voice data packet present in the field of the payload **725**. The BIP-32, a 4-byte field, is used for monitoring the bit error ratio (BER) on the transmission link for transporting the data.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary data structure of the voice TDMA channel **507**. The exemplary data structure for the voice TDMA channel **507** comprises a plurality of fields including the voice TDMA header (VTH) **911**, the priority (PRIO) **913**, the loopback (LPBK) **915**, the residential gateway number (RGN) **917**, the payload length **919**, the user port identifications **921** and **923**, the payload **925** and the bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **927**. The fields **921** and **923** identify the corresponding user port of one voice group of 64 end users where each bit refers to a single end user. The field of the payload **925** includes the voice payload for user ports **2, 8, 20, 32, 33, 49** and **63**.

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary voice VOIP channel **508** in accordance with the invention. The voice VOIP channel **508**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used to transport long distance call data packets to the PSTN or the IP network **200**. The voice VOIP channel **508** comprises a plurality of fields including the voice VOIP header (VVH) **1011**, the priority (PRIO) **1013**, the loopback (LPBK) **1015**, the residential gateway number (RGN) **1017**, the payload length **1019**, the payload **1021** and the bit interleaved parity (BIP-32) **1023**.

The VVH **1011**, an 8-byte field, indicates the start of the voice VOIP channel **508**. The PRIO **1013**, a 4-bit field, defines the priority level of the data packets with respect to data traffic flow. A value of 0 represents the lowest priority whereas a value of 15 (or F in hexadecimal) represents the highest priority. The LPBK **1015**, a 4-bit field, defines the loopback function for the data packets of the voice VOIP channel **508**. The RGN **1017**, a 1-byte field, identifies the residential gateway connected to a particular ONU. The payload length **1019**, a 2-byte field, defines the total payload length for the IP packetized voice packets of the voice VOIP channel **508**. The payload length **1019** includes payload only, not the bytes of the BIP-32. The payload **1021**, a field of  $N \times 4$  bytes where  $N$  is an integer, contains the IP packetized voice packets of the voice VOIP channel **508**. The BIP-32, a 4-byte field, is used for monitoring the bit error ratio (BER) on the transmission link for transporting the data.

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary upstream data packet channel **509** according to the invention. The upstream data packet channel **509**, an  $M \times 4$ -byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used to transmit the data packets with lower priority (such as computer data files or image pictures) to the OLT **100** or the IP network **200**. The upstream data packet channel **509** comprises a plurality of fields including the data packet header (DPH) **1111**, the priority (PRIO) **1113**, the loopback (LPBK) **1115**, the residential gateway

number (RGN) **1117**, the payload length **1119**, the payload **1121** and the bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32) **1123**.

The DPH **1111**, an 8-byte field, indicates the start of the upstream data packet channel **509**. The PRIO **1113**, a 4-bit field, defines the priority level of the data packets with respect to data traffic flow. A value of 0 represents the lowest priority whereas a value of 15 (or F in hexadecimal) represents the highest priority. The LPBK **1115**, a 4-bit field, defines the loopback function for the data packets of the upstream data packet channel **509**. The RGN **1117**, a 1-byte field, identifies the residential gateway connected to a particular ONU. The payload length **1119**, a 2-byte field, defines the total payload length for the data packets of the upstream data packet channel **509**. The payload length **1119** includes payload only, not the bytes of the BIP-32. The payload **1121**, a field of  $N \times 4$  bytes where  $N$  is an integer, contains the data packets of the upstream data packet channel **509**. The maximum payload length for each data packet in this embodiment is 2048 bytes. The BIP-32, a 4-byte field, is used for monitoring the BER on the transmission link for transporting the data.

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary downstream data frame **1200** corresponding to the exemplary upstream frame **500** for carrying data or information downstream from OLT **100** to the ONUs (ONU **1, 2, 3, 4, . . .** and  $N$ ) in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention. The data being transmitted downstream from the OLT **100** to the ONUs include **1, 2, 3, . . .** and  $N$  frames, one for each ONU in the PON. The time interval  $T$  for each of the frames is  $M \times 0.5$  milliseconds (ms). Particularly shown in FIG. 12 is the downstream data frame **1200** for carrying data or information downstream from the OLT **100** to the ONUs in accordance with the invention.

The downstream frame **1200** comprises a plurality of fields, including a downstream preamble **1201**, a downstream start frame delimiter (SFD) **1202**, a downstream header **1203**, a downstream ranging time stamp **1204**, a churning control **1205**, a downstream data packet channel **1209**, and a downstream end frame delimiter (EFD) **1210**. In addition, the downstream frame **1200** further comprises data frames  $N$  fields (**1012, 2012, 3012, . . .** and  $N012$  for the ONUs **1, 2, 3, . . .** and  $N$ , respectively).

The preamble **1201** contains 8 bytes (64 bits) of alternating 1s and 0s that alert each of the ONUs of the coming downstream frame **1200** and enables the synchronization of its timing. The SFD **1202**, at 4 bytes, is used as a frame alignment signal to indicate the start of the downstream frame **1200**.

The header **1203** is used for the system control of the PON that identifies the OLT **100** from which the data are being transmitted and specifies the unused bandwidth available for the PON. The header **1203** includes an OLT identifier (1 byte) that indicates the OLT number on the PON (i.e., OLT **100**), another byte  $K1$  used for the protection switch and automatic ranging functions for the PON, and an unused bandwidth (UBW) field of 2 bytes with automatic bandwidth adjustment.

The ranging time stamp **1204** is used to send the ranging time clock to each of the ONUs. The ONU **1**, for example, copies the ranging time clock received from the OLT **100** and stores it into the ranging time stamp **1204** for the ONU **1**. The OLT **100** calculates the timing difference (i.e., the round trip time) between the receiving time, the ranging time stamp received from the ONU **1**, and the time of the ranging time stamp for adjusting the safety guard time between two consecutive data frames. The ranging time stamp **1204** can



also be used for automatic bandwidth adjustment. The churning control **1205** (4 bytes) is used for the churning function of the PON and performing the new churning key request. Churning refers to the encryption of transmission channels in the art.

The downstream data packet channel **1209**, a  $K \times 4$ -byte field where  $K$  is an integer, is used to transport the data packets with lower priority (such as computer data files or image pictures) to a particular ONU. The maximum payload length for each data packet in the channel **1209** in this particular embodiment is 2048 bytes. The data packet channel **1209** further comprises a plurality of fields including a data packet header (DPH), a priority (PRIO), a loopback (LPBK), a residential gateway number (RGN), a payload length, a payload, and a bit interleaved parity 32 (BIP-32). The DPH indicates the start of the data packet channel **1209**. The PRIO defines the priority level of the data packets therein with respect to the data traffic flow, e.g., a value of 0 representing the lowest priority and 15 representing the highest. The LPBK defines the loopback function for the data packets in the channel **1209**. The RGN identifies the residential gateway connected to a particular ONU. The payload length defines the total payload length for the data packets in the channel **1209**. The payload length includes payload only, but not the bytes of the BIP-32. The payload contains the data packets of the channel **1209**, with a maximum payload length of 2048 for each data packet in this particular embodiment. The EFD **1210**, a 4-byte field, is used as a frame termination signal to indicate the end of the downstream frame **1200**. The BIP-32 is used for monitoring the bit error ratio (BER) on the transmission link for transporting the data.

A particular embodiment of the method according to the invention comprises the steps of transmitting data between at least one of the ONUs and the OLT, detecting if there is any undelivered data in the data being transmitted, queuing the undelivered data in an undelivered data block (UDB) in an upstream frame **500** of the ONU, informing the OLT of the undelivered data using the undelivered data block (UDB), reading the UDB, adjusting bandwidth of the ONU according to the UDB, informing the ONU whether the PON is busy using an unused bandwidth block (UBW), and accepting a new transmission between the ONU and the OLT if the PON is busy or unavailable.

In addition, the downstream frame **1200** further comprises data frames **1012**, **2012**, **3012**, . . . and **N012** for the ONUs **1**, **2**, **3**, . . . and **N**, respectively. Particularly shown in FIG. **12** is the field **1012** (with  $K \times 4$  bytes where  $K$  is an integer) for the ONU **1** comprising four fields, namely the ONU header **1012A**, leased channel **1012B**, voice TDMA channel **1012C**, and voice VOIP channel **1012D**. The structure of the fields corresponding to the other ONUs, namely ONU **2**, ONU **3**, . . . and ONU **N**, is similar to that of the frame **1012** for ONU **1**.

With reference to the field **1012** for ONU **1** in particular, the ONU header **1012A**, a 16-byte field, identifies the specific ONU, i.e., ONU **1**. The leased channel is  $M \times 4$ -byte field ( $M$  being an integer), which is used to transport data, such as TDM or IP data from the OLT **100**, the PSTN or the IP network **200** to a particular ONU. The structure of the leased channel **1012B** is generally the same as that of the leased channel **506** for the upstream frame **500** shown in FIGS. **5** and **6**. The voice TDMA channel **1012C**, an  $M \times 4$  byte field where  $M$  is an integer, is used to transport local call voice data packets to a particular ONU. The structure of the voice TDMA channel **1012C** is generally the same as that of the voice TDMA channel **507** for the upstream frame

**500** shown in FIGS. **5**, **7**, **8** and **9**. The voice VOIP channel **1012D**, also an  $M \times 4$ -byte field, is used to transport long distance call data packets from the PSTN or the IP network **200** to a particular ONU. The structure of the voice VOIP channel **1012D** is generally the same as that of the voice VOIP channel **508** for the upstream frame **500** shown in FIGS. **5** and **10**.

FIG. **13** is a diagram illustrating an exemplary ONU header (e.g., the ONU header **1012A**) for a downstream frame **1200** in a PON with automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention. The ONU header **1012A** contains a plurality of fields, including a preamble, a start sub-frame delimiter (SSD) **1303**, an ONU ID **1305**, an automatic bandwidth adjustment beginning (ABAB) **1309**, an automatic bandwidth adjustment terminating (ABAT) **1315**, reserved fields  $K2$  (**1307**),  $R$  (**1311**) and  $R$  (**1313**). The preamble **1301**, a 4-byte field of alternating 1s and 0s (AA, AA, AA, AA in hexadecimal), alerts the ONU (e.g., ONU **1**) of the coming ONU field of the downstream frame **1200** and enables the synchronization of its timing. The SSD **1303**, a 4-byte field is used as a frame alignment signal to indicate the start of this subframe, namely the ONU field **1012** for ONU **1**. The ONU ID **1305** is used to identify a particular ONU (out of the plurality of ONUs connected to the OLT **100**), e.g., the ONU **1**, in the PON. In the present embodiment, the ABAB **1309** (a 2-byte field) and the ABAT **1315** (a 2-byte field) are used for performing the automatic bandwidth adjustment in the PON according to the invention. The ABAB and ABAT for each of the ONUs are calculated according to the time difference values calculated for each grouping of two consecutive data frames in transmission from the ONUs to the OLT **100** in the PON. As these calculations are being performed, each of the ONUs transport the data with higher priority in the data frames.

An embodiment of the method according to the invention comprises the steps of calculating the unused bandwidth (UBW) and informing the ONUs of the UBW, sending a downstream frame to the ONUs, and determining if an upstream frame (for each of the ONUs) is received at the OLT. If it is determined that an upstream frame is received at the OLT **100**, the UDB is recorded at the OLT **100**, the automatic bandwidth adjustment beginning (ABAB) and an automatic bandwidth adjustment terminating (ABAT) are recalculated, and a new UBW for the downstream frame is calculated. If an upstream frame is not received at the OLT **100**, a new UBW is calculated for the downstream frame at the OLT **100**. The downstream frame with the recalculated ABAB and ABAT is sent to each of the ONUs.

At the ONUs, the UDB is calculated, and the upstream frames are transmitted to the OLT **100**. At each of the ONUs, it is then determined whether a downstream frame is received. If the downstream frame is received, each of the ONUs records the recalculated ABAB and ABAT from the received downstream frame, updates the ABAB and ABAT, checks the UBW for deciding to accept (or not) a new transmission service request (such as a video on demand (VOID) request), and calculates a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames. If it is determined that the downstream frame is not received, a new UDB is calculated for each of the transmitted upstream frames. The upstream frames are then transmitted to the OLT with the updated ABAB and ABAT.

An exemplary embodiment of the method for the automatic bandwidth adjustment according to the invention is also illustrated in the flow diagram of FIG. **14**. At the OLT **100**, the unused bandwidth (UBW) is calculated in step **3201**. In step **3203**, a downstream frame **1200** according to



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the invention is sent to the ONUs from the OLT **100**. In step **3205**, it is determined whether an upstream frame **500** according to the invention is received. If it is received, then the control flow is directed to step **3207**. If it is determined that the upstream frame **500** is not received, the control flow is directed to step **3211** instead.

In step **3207**, the undelivered data block (UDB) is recorded. The ABAB and the ABAT are accordingly rearranged or recalculated in step **3209**. A new UBW is calculated in step **3211**. In step **3213**, the downstream frame **1200** is sent to the ONUs with the newly calculated ABAB and ABAT, and the control flow is reverted to step **3205**.

At the ONUs, the UDB is calculated in step **3601**. In step **3603**, an upstream frame **500** according to the invention is sent from one of the ONUs to the OLT **100**. It is determined in step **3605** whether a downstream frame **1200** according to the invention is received. If it is received, the control flow is directed to step **3607**. If it is determined in step **3605** that the downstream frame **1200** is not received, then the control flow is directed to step **3613**.

In step **3607**, the ABAB and the ABAT are recorded. The ABAB and the ABAT are updated in step **3609**, and the UBW is checked in step **3611**. A new UDB is accordingly calculated in step **3613**. In step **3615**, the upstream frame **500** is sent to the OLT **100** from the ONUs with the updated ABAB and ABAT, and the control flow is then reverted to step **3605**.

With the automatic bandwidth adjustment method and system according to the invention, a PON, through its OLT, can advantageously control the bandwidth for each of the ONUs in the PON and accordingly optimize the overall bandwidth utilization therein.

Although the invention has been particularly shown and described in detail with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, the embodiments are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed herein. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that many modifications in form and detail may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Similarly, any process steps described herein may be interchangeable with other steps to achieve substantially the same result. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the invention, which is defined by the following claims and their equivalents.

I claim:

**1.** An automatic bandwidth adjustment method in a passive optical network (PON) comprising an optical line terminal (OLT) connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONUs), the method comprising the steps of:

transmitting data between at least one of the ONUs and the OLT;

detecting if there is any undelivered data in the data being transmitted;

queuing the undelivered data in an undelivered data block (UDB) in an upstream frame of the ONUs;

informing the OLT of the undelivered data using the undelivered data block (UDB);

reading the UDB;

adjusting bandwidth of the ONU according to the UDB;

informing the ONU whether the PON is unavailable using an unused bandwidth block (UBW); and

rejecting a new transmission request between the ONU and the OLT if the PON is unavailable.

**2.** The method of claim **1** further comprising the steps of: calculating an unused bandwidth (UBW);

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informing the ONUs of the UBW;

sending a downstream frame to the ONUs;

determining if an upstream frame for each of the ONUs is received at the OLT;

if it is determined that the upstream frame is received at the OLT, recording the UDB at the OLT, recalculating an automatic bandwidth adjustment beginning (ABAB) and an automatic bandwidth adjustment terminating (ABAT), and calculating a new UBW for the downstream frame;

if it is determined that the upstream frame is not received at the OLT, calculating a new UBW for the downstream frame; and

transmitting the downstream frame with the recalculated ABAB and ABAT to each of the ONUs.

**3.** The method of claim **2** further comprising the steps of: calculating the UDB at the ONUs;

transmitting the upstream frames are transmitted to the OLT;

determining whether the downstream frame is received at each of the ONUs;

if it is determined that the downstream frame is received, recording the recalculated ABAB and ABAT from the received downstream frame, updating the ABAB and ABAT, and calculating a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames;

if it is determined that the downstream frame is not received, calculating a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames; and

transmitting the upstream frames to the OLT with the updated ABAB and ABAT.

**4.** The method of claim **3** further comprising the steps of: checking the UBW; and

determining whether to accept a new transmission request between the OLT and one of the ONUs.

**5.** The method of claim **1** further comprising the steps of: sending an upstream preamble alerting the OLT of the upstream frame;

sending an upstream start frame delimiter (SFD) indicating a start of the upstream frame;

sending an upstream header indicating the ONU from which the upstream frame is transmitted;

sending an upstream ranging time stamp responding to a ranging time clock sent from the OLT;

sending a churning key performing churning for the PON; and

sending an upstream end frame delimiter (EFD) indicating an end of the upstream frame.

**6.** The method of claim **1** further comprising the steps of: sending an upstream leased channel transporting data to the OLT;

sending an upstream voice time division multiple access (TDMA) channel transporting local call voice data to the OLT;

sending an upstream voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) channel transporting long distance call voice data to an IP network connected to the PON; and

sending an upstream data packet channel transporting data packets to the IP network.

**7.** The method of claim **1** further comprising the steps of: sending a downstream preamble alerting the ONUs of the downstream frame;

sending a downstream start frame delimiter (SFD) indicating a start of the downstream frame;



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sending a downstream header indicating the OLT from which the downstream frame is transmitted;  
 sending a downstream ranging time stamp transmitting a ranging time clock to the ONUs;  
 sending a churning control performing a churning key request for the PON; and  
 sending a downstream end frame delimiter (EFD) indicating an end of the downstream frame.

**8.** The method of claim **1** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a downstream data packet channel transporting data packets to from an IP network connected to the PON to the ONUs;  
 sending a plurality of ONU fields from the OLT to the ONUs wherein the ONU fields correspond to each of the ONUs, the method further comprising the steps of:  
 (a) sending in each of the ONU fields an ONU header indicating a start of the ONU field;  
 (b) sending in each of the ONU fields a leased channel transporting data to the ONU corresponding to the ONU field;  
 (c) sending in each of the ONU fields a voice time division multiple access (TDMA) channel transporting local call voice data to the ONU corresponding to the ONU field; and  
 (d) sending in each of the ONU fields a voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) channel transporting long distance call voice data from the IP network to the ONU corresponding to the ONU field.

**9.** The method of claim **6** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a leased channel header indicating a start of the upstream leased channel;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the upstream leased channel;  
 sending a payload for transporting time division multiplexing (TDM) data packets; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**10.** The method of claim **6** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a voice TDMA header indicating a start of the upstream voice TDMA channel;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the voice TDMA channel;  
 sending at least one user port identification identifying a corresponding user port of one voice group;  
 sending a payload including voice data packets of the voice TDMA channel; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**11.** The method of claim **6** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a voice VOIP header indicating a start of the upstream voice VOIP channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level for transmitting the data;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the voice VOIP channel;  
 sending a payload including IP packetized voice data packets of the voice VOIP channel; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

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**12.** The method of claim **6** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a data packet header indicating a start of the upstream data packet channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level for transmitting the data;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the upstream data packet channel;  
 sending a payload including data packets of the upstream data packet channel; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**13.** The method of claim **8** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a leased channel header indicating a start of the leased channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level and a payload type for transmitting the data;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the leased channel;  
 sending in the leased channel a payload for transporting time division multiplexing (TDM) data packets or IP data packets; and  
 sending in the leased channel a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**14.** The method of claim **8** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a voice TDMA header indicating a start of the voice TDMA channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level for transmitting the data;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the voice TDMA channel;  
 sending a payload including voice data packets of the voice TDMA channel; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**15.** The method of claim **8** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a voice VOIP header indicating a start of the voice VOIP channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level for transmitting the data;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the voice VOIP channel;  
 sending a payload including IP packetized voice data packets of the voice VOIP channel; and  
 sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**16.** The method of claim **8** further comprising the steps of:  
 sending a data packet header indicating a start of the downstream data packet channel;  
 sending a priority defining a priority level for transmitting the data;  
 sending a residential gateway number identifying a residential gateway connected to one of the ONUs;  
 sending a payload length defining a total payload length of the downstream data packet channel;  
 sending a payload including voice data packets of the downstream data packet channel; and



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sending a bit interleaved parity for monitoring a bit error ratio (BER) for transmitting the data.

**17.** An automatic bandwidth adjustment method in a passive optical network (PON) comprising an optical line terminal (OLT) connected to a plurality of optical network units (ONUs), the method comprising the steps of:

calculating an unused bandwidth (UBW);

informing the ONUs of the UBW;

sending a downstream frame to the ONUs;

determining if an upstream frame for each of the ONUs is received at the OLT;

if it is determined that the upstream frame is received at the OLT, recording the UDB at the OLT, recalculating an automatic bandwidth adjustment beginning (ABAB) and an automatic bandwidth adjustment terminating (ABAT), and calculating a new UBW for the downstream frame;

if it is determined that the upstream frame is not received at the OLT, calculating a new UBW for the downstream frame; and

transmitting the downstream frame with the recalculated ABAB and ABAT to each of the ONUs.

**18.** The method of claim **17** further comprising the steps of:

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calculating an undelivered data block (UDB) at the ONUs;

transmitting the upstream frame to the OLT;

determining whether the downstream frame is received at each of the ONUs;

if it is determined that the downstream frame is received, recording the recalculated ABAB and ABAT from the received downstream frame, updating the ABAB and ABAT, and calculating a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames;

if it is determined that the downstream frame is not received, calculating a new UDB for each of the transmitted ONU frames; and

transmitting the upstream frames to the OLT with the updated ABAB and ABAT.

**19.** The method of claim **18** further comprising the steps of:

checking the UBW; and

determining whether to accept a new transmission request between the OLT and one of the ONUs.

**20.** The method of claim **19** wherein the new transmission request is a video on demand (VOD) transmission request.

\* \* \* \* \*